ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Chronic liver disease is a global issue leading on to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Liver biopsy eventhough a standard criterion for the determination of fibrosis, is an invasive approach, thus,noninvasive simple laboratory markers were used to predict fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis B / and C infection.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Comparison of the accuracy between Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) to platelet count ratio index (APRI) value to Fibroscan to predict fibrosis of liver in patients with chronic Hepatitis B / and C infection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An observational study was conducted among 100 patients attending Hepatology OP department with inclusion criteria – chronic Hepatitis B /and C infection in the age group of 18 – 60 years and exclusion criteria being coinfection with HIV , chronic renal failure, thrombocytopenia of < 75,000 cells/ul ,other etiologies of chronic liver disease. Demographic data and medical history were collected from the patient and were subjected to platelet count estimation, liver function tests and Fibroscan.

RESULTS

From the study, it was evidenced that the Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) to platelet count ratio index (APRI) value was correlating with Fibroscan value . Out of 72 patients with normal liver architecture identified on fibroscan , 68 patients correlate well with APRI score.Similarly, out of 14 patients with fibrosis detected on Fibroscan, 9 patients correlate well with APRI score.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded from our study that, ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST) TO PLATELET COUNT RATIO INDEX (APRI) value was correlating with FIBROSCAN value with sensitivity and specificity around 88 -90%.Thus, it could be used as a non-invasive tool to detect fibrosis in patients with chronic Hepatitis B/ and C infection.

KEYWORDS

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST) TO PLATELET COUNT RATIO INDEX (APRI) VALUE

FIBROSCAN

CHRONIC HEPATITIS B INFECTION

CIRRHOSIS/FIBROSIS.